United Nations A/55/1025–S/2001/765

General Assembly
Security Council

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3 August 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 1 August 2001 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-49880 (E) 070801

Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 18 June 2001 (A/55/990-S/2001/599) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contains allegations of "violations of the airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia".

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called "airspace and FIR violations" were rejected in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 23 March 2001 (A/55/854-S/2001/272). I wish to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or any right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of international air-traffic regulations are void and groundless under international law. Every precaution is being taken for the safety of navigation of civil air traffic during the activities of Turkish State aircraft within international airspace, where the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air-traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in my previous letters, such allegations are based on the deceitful claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim of the Greek Cypriot administration does not correspond with the reality in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within their respective territories on the island.

I would like to reiterate that the ongoing misinformation campaign of the Greek Cypriot administration against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is not conducive to reconciliation on the island. My Government expects that the international community will, at this sensitive stage, urge the Greek Cypriot side to abandon its current unconstructive stance and instead adopt a new positive attitude so that efforts in search of a settlement between the two States can be productive.

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2001/766

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 2 August 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the command of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

As you know, Major General Seth Kofi Obeng relinquished the command on 15 May 2001 and his Deputy, Brigadier General Ganesan Athamanathan, has been the Acting Force Commander. Following the usual consultations, it is now my intention to appoint Major General Lalit Mohan Tewari of India as Force Commander of UNIFIL.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-50066 (E) 060801

United Nations S/2001/767

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 6 August 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 August 2001 (S/2001/766) regarding your intention to appoint Major General Lalit Mohan Tewari of India as Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of your intention.

(Signed) Alfonso **Valdivieso**
President of the Security Council

01-50072 (E) 060801

United Nations A/56/272–S/2001/768

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 August 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 6 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents in the ongoing Palestinian campaign of terrorism directed against Israeli soldiers and civilians.

At approximately 10 p.m. (local time) last night, Tehiya Blumberg, age 40 and mother of five, was murdered when terrorists opened fire on her vehicle. Blumberg's husband, Shimon, and her 14-year-old daughter, Tzippi, were both seriously injured in the attack.

Also yesterday, a Palestinian gunman opened fire with an automatic rifle outside the headquarters of the Israeli Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv, wounding 10 people. The attack occurred shortly after midday, an hour when the area surrounding the Defence Ministry compound is crowded with pedestrians. An alert traffic policeman was able to stop the gunman before he inflicted further damage.

Both these attacks come amidst numerous instances of gunfire directed at Israeli military and civilian targets. On the evening of 4 August, Palestinian gunmen from the neighbourhood of Beit Jala again opened fire on Israeli residents of the southern Jerusalem neighbourhood of Gilo. Several apartments and other civilian property were damaged, and one woman was hospitalized with light injuries. In addition, Israeli forces have succeeded in intercepting a number of terrorist attacks in recent days, including an attempted bombing planned for the crowded Central Bus Station in Tel Aviv.

These attacks and attempted attacks are merely the latest manifestations of the continuing Palestinian terrorist campaign directed against Israeli soldiers and civilians. Earlier incidents were detailed in my letters dated 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-

* A/56/150.

01-50125 (E) 070801

S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Despite the fact that both sides agreed in June to a ceasefire, and the fact that the Palestinians continually claim to be adhering to the ceasefire, 18 Israelis have been killed and over 700 incidents of terrorism have occurred since the ceasefire went into effect on 13 June 2001. There has been no significant effort exerted by the Palestinian Authority to control violence and terrorism emanating from the areas under its control, nor has the incitement in the media and by religious authorities significantly declined. Israel has, on more than one occasion, provided the Palestinian authorities with names of individuals currently engaged in planning terrorist attacks on Israelis, yet the Palestinian leadership has steadfastly refused to take any action against them.

Israel reiterates its call on the Palestinian leadership to strictly adhere to the terms of the ceasefire and to take immediate and concerted action to halt all acts of Palestinian terrorism directed at Israeli civilians.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/769

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 6 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of decision AHG/Dec.168 (XXXVII), entitled "Decision on the Lockerbie issue", as adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 9 to 11 July 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council and have them circulated as a Council document.

(*Signed*) Ahmed A. **El Atrash**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

01-50254 (E) 080801 080801

Annex to the letter dated 6 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decision on the Lockerbie issue (AHG/Dec.168 (XXXVII))

The Assembly:

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report;

2. RECALLS decision EAHG/Dec.3 (V) adopted by the 5th Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 5 March 2001;

3. CALLS UPON the UN Security Council to immediately and definitively lift the unjust sanctions and suspend the embargo imposed on Libya and which has no legal or moral justification following the positive stand, civilized handling and great cooperation displayed by the Jamahiriya in dealing with this issue;

4. DEMANDS the immediate release of the Libyan citizen Abdel Basset Al-Megrahi who has been convicted for political reasons totally unrelated to law; his continued detention may be regarded as an abominable kidnapping under all applicable laws and customs;

5. REAFFIRMS the right of the Great Jamahiriya to compensation for the material and moral damage it has suffered;

6. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to initiate the necessary steps, including the mobilization of financial resources, for the establishment of the Commission of Jurists which was established by decision EAHG/Dec.3 (V) to follow up on all aspects related to the legal proceedings of the Lockerbie issue;

7. RECOMMENDS that the Current Chairman and other members of his Bureau make use of their good offices to undertake the necessary contacts with all the concerned parties with a view to ensuring a speedy and satisfactory resolution of the issue.

United Nations A/56/275–S/2001/770

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 7 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the recent letter addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Palestinian Observer Mission dated 31 July 2001. This letter contains a series of misrepresentations and blatant half-truths and I am obliged to endeavour herein to set the record straight.

The Israeli action in the city of Nablus on 31 July 2001 was a preemptive action taken against terrorists who were planning an attack on Israeli civilians. What the Palestinian Observer failed to mention is that the targeted "office building" housed the local office of the Hamas terrorist organization, an organization that is responsible for numerous terror attacks, including the recent massacre at a Tel Aviv nightclub that killed 23 young Israelis. Moreover, the Nablus terrorist cell was in the midst of preparing yet another savage attack. Furthermore, the characterization of these actions as "war crimes" and the contention that these actions demonstrate Israel's disregard for the lives of civilians are utterly baseless. This was a pre-emptive strike taken to protect the lives of innocent civilians, an action which any State would be obligated to take in the face of compelling evidence of an imminent terrorist attack. Moreover, this action would have been unnecessary had the Palestinian leadership been living up to its legal and moral obligations to prevent terrorist attacks on innocent civilians.

Israel is deeply saddened by the deaths of two Palestinian brothers who happened to be nearby when the strike took place. We profoundly regret the practice of terrorist organizations situating themselves in the midst of civilian populations. Israel takes every possible precaution to ensure that its actions to combat terrorism avoid harming civilians and surrounding infrastructure. Nonetheless, it is downright duplicitous for the Palestinian leadership to continue to permit, and indeed to actively assist, terrorist groups to plan attacks on innocent Israeli civilians while condemning Israel for taking pre-emptive measures to prevent those attacks.

* A/56/150.

01-50335 (E) 080801

With regard to the incident in Jenin on 29 July 2001, the deaths of the six Palestinians were the result of the premature detonation of explosive devices with which they were working, most likely in preparation for a terrorist attack against Israeli civilians. The Israeli Government had nothing to do with their deaths.

With regard to the Israeli actions atop the Temple Mount, the account presented by the Palestinian Observer is utterly fallacious and riddled with falsehoods. The Temple Mount Faithful, a small Israeli fringe group, has annually attempted to place a cornerstone on the Temple Mount for the past several years. Contrary to the Palestinian account, the Israeli high court has barred the group from entering the Mount, and the Israeli police have actively enforced this decision. In order to further minimize tensions, the cornerstone was prevented from even entering the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem. The truck carrying the stone paused only for a few brief seconds outside the gates of the Old City before police instructed it to move. At no time did the group attempt to enter the Temple Mount compound, and the cornerstone itself never even entered the city.

Although in a free society such as Israel's such groups cannot be prevented from demonstrating and exercising their right to free speech and free expression, every precaution was taken to minimize tensions. More significantly, this event was wholly expected, as it happens every year without incident. The Palestinian leadership, however, decided to capitalize on this year's event, declaring in advance a "day of rage" and calling upon its people to defend the Mount, even though the notion that the area was under any kind of attack is utterly preposterous. Whipped into a frenzy by the incitement of their leaders, crowds of Palestinians showered hundreds of Jewish worshippers gathered at the Western Wall below with rocks and large stones, forcing the evacuation of the site on the day when the Jewish people observed the holy day of Tish'a B'av.

Only after several hours of this mayhem, with no effort exerted by the Palestinian leadership to restore calm, did Israeli forces enter the Mount to quell the disturbances. Israel's actions were meant not to protect a marginal religious faction, but the hundreds of Israelis who had peacefully assembled at the Western Wall over the course of the day. Judging by his account of the incident, the Palestinian Observer seems to believe that all Jews who worship at the Western Wall are "Jewish extremists".

It must further be emphasized that, contrary to Palestinian claims, at no time did Israeli forces enter the Al-Aqsa mosque, nor was any attempt made to alter the religious or cultural character of Muslim holy sites.

Israel calls yet again on the Palestinian leadership to abandon this deadly and futile terrorist campaign that will only result in further bloodshed and destruction. Rather than using its political and moral authority to stir up hatred and violence, the Palestinian leadership must act, in accordance with its signed obligations, to halt all violence and terrorism directed against Israel, to end the relentless incitement in the media and by other authoritative figures and to restore an atmosphere of calm conducive to the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/771

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 7 August 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith an addendum to the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone. The report is being submitted in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000.

(*Signed*) Anwarul Karim **Chowdhury**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997)
concerning Sierra Leone

01-50393 (E) 090801

Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

Addendum

Since the issuance by the Chairman of his report dated 4 December 2000 (S/2000/862/Add.1) on the implementation of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1306 (2000), 6 more replies have been received, bringing to 42 the total number of replies received as at 7 August 2001. Each of the replies was issued as a document of the Committee, as indicated below:

1. Belarus	4 December 2000	S/AC.34/2000/(9)/37
2. New Zealand	20 December 2000	S/AC.34/2001/(9)/1
3. Canada	9 January 2001	S/AC.34/2001/(9)/2
4. United States of America	24 January 2001	S/AC.34/2001/(9)/3
5. Turkey	2 February 2001	S/AC.34/2001/(9)/4
6. Israel	3 April 2001	S/AC.34/2001/(9)/5

United Nations S/2001/772

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 7 August 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith an addendum to the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone. The report is being submitted in accordance with paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000.

(*Signed*) Anwarul Karim **Chowdhury**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

01-50399 (E) 090801

Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

Addendum

Since the issuance by the Chairman of his report dated 4 December 2000 (S/2000/861/Add.1) on the implementation of paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 1306 (2000), 1 more reply has been received, bringing to 22 the total number of replies received as at 7 August 2001. The reply was issued as a document of the Committee, as indicated below:

Belarus	4 December 2000	S/AC.34/2000/(10)/22

United Nations S/2001/773

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 7 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 6 August 2001 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 22 to 30 July 2001 they carried out 168 sorties, 69 of them from Saudi Arabia, 39 from Kuwait and 60 from Turkey.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-50583 (E) 100801 130801

Annex to the identical letters dated 7 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 168 sorties in the period from 22 to 30 July 2001, 69 of them from Saudi Arabia, 39 from Kuwait and 60 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 60 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1133 hours on 23 July 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Zakho, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Baibo, Sinjar and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1135 hours on 24 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Zakho, Tall Afar, Mosul, Irbil, Ayn Zalah and Sinjar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1115 hours on 25 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Sinjar, Zakho and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1320 hours on 30 July 2001, United States and British F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Mosul and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1350 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 108 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 2130 hours on 22 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 21 missions, 10 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 11 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C

command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basrah, Jalibah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2325 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 2105 hours on 23 July 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out eight missions, seven of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and one from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Lasaf and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2355 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 2210 hours on 24 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Basrah, Qal'at Sukkar, Jalibah, Hashimiyah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2330 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0925 hours on 27 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 23 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and seven from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ma'aniyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1035 hours on 30 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Lasaf, Jalibah, Ashbajah, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Samawah, Rumaythah, Shinafiyah, Salman and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials.

The fair-minded nations of the world, including most of the Arab countries, have condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegitimate use of force against an independent State. Three countries that are permanent members of the Security Council, namely the Russian Federation, China and France, have stated that the enforcement of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq has no basis in any principle of international law. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the former Secretary-General, has stated that the claim made by the United States that Security Council resolution 688 (1991) authorizes the imposition of the no-flight zones is groundless. At his press conference of 27 June 2001, Mr. Kofi A. Annan said that there was no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq. His actual words were (SG/SM/7865):

> "You know my position on this, and I have indicated that when you analyse and read the Security Council resolutions I do not see the Security Council resolutions as a basis for that."

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these States in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British has made these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, that is caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its call to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

As it condemns these acts of aggression against Iraqi targets and installations, the Government of Iraq urges you, given that the Secretary-General has said that there is no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones, to perform the duties assigned to you [under the Charter] as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security by calling upon the governments of the countries in question to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their ongoing aggression against an independent, sovereign State and by holding the perpetrators of this aggression legally accountable for their actions.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2001/774

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 8 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour and the duty to respond to the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo dated 1 August 2001, issued together with its annex (S/2001/759).

1. Congo-Kinshasa is hard put to exercise authority over even one quarter of the country

The Congo-Kinshasa authorities, extremely frustrated because they are now administering only one quarter of the country, the remaining three quarters being in the hands of various Congolese rebels, are trying as best they can, with their dwindling reserves of energy (see the letter from the Ministry of Communication of the Democratic Republic of the Congo), to brainwash international public opinion into believing their entirely imaginary and retrograde claims of secessionism and expansionism.

Congo-Kinshasa has, in fact, mistaken by far which era we are in. We are no longer in the era of Charlemagne, or of the Napoleonic conquests. We are in the era of globalization and have just entered the twenty-first century, with all that that implies in terms of vision and of perception of today's world, which is progressing towards a strong and independent African Union, in the context of a more extensive and sounder intercontinental whole.

It is not without reason that in current United Nations usage Africa, Europe, the Americas and Asia are already referred to as regions.

2. When Congo-Kinshasa draws a distinction between "invited rebels" and "uninvited rebels"

The Kinshasa authorities, tormented by the Lusaka Agreement, which is propelling them straight towards an all-out inter-Congolese dialogue, is now engaging in a risky exercise of distinguishing between "good" and "bad" rebels.

For Kinshasa, the good ones are the Bunia and the Gbadolité rebels. The bad ones are the Goma rebels, which Kinshasa is constantly targeting, accusing them of being guilty of practically everything, in keeping with the simplistic "invited" and "uninvited" refrain.

01-50567 (E) 090801 090801

This little game of hide-and-seek is so childish that the Congolese rebels of Goma, Bunia and Gbadolité will not fall into that trap, even once the inter-Congolese dialogue under preparation has begun.

3. Congo-Kinshasa is sounding false alarms

The Kinshasa authorities do not have exclusive rights over a unitary and independent Congo; in fact, they have no special privileges in that connection. They have no monopoly over such a Congo, which is just as much a concern of the Congolese authorities of Goma, Bunia and Gbadolité.

For the Kinshasa authorities to keep returning to that theme now is therefore nothing but demagoguery.

The Government of Rwanda, recalling its most recent response, dated 19 July 2001 (S/2001/716), calls on the Security Council not to give any credence to the claims of the Kinshasa authorities set out in the documents issued on 13 July 2001 (S/2001/694) and 1 August 2001 (S/2001/759).

We should be grateful if you would have this response issued as a document of the Security Council and circulated to all Member States of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Anastase **Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/280–S/2001/775

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents in the ongoing Palestinian campaign of terrorism directed against Israeli civilians.

Last night, an Israeli paramedic returning home discovered the body of Zohar Shurgi, age 40 and father of three, in his vehicle by the side of the road. Shurgi had earlier been shot and killed by Palestinian terrorists in a drive-by shooting.

The murder of Zohar Shurgi is merely the latest fatality in the continuing Palestinian terror campaign that has also included mortar attacks and suicide bombings. Just this morning, a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up in his vehicle as he approached an Israeli security checkpoint. No one was killed, but an Israeli soldier suffer light wounds.

Previous Palestinian terror attacks have been detailed in my letters dated 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000

* A/56/150.

01-50575 (E) 100801

(A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Despite the Palestinian leadership's repeated claims of adherence to the ceasefire that went into effect on 13 June 2001, Israelis continue to be killed and wounded on a near-daily basis by terrorists based in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority. Though Israel has repeatedly appealed to the Palestinians to honour their numerous signed commitments to fight terrorism, there has been no concerted effort exerted in this regard. As a result, since the ceasefire went into effect, 19 Israelis have been killed and there have been over 1,000 incidents of terrorism, and the number continues to rise.

Israel again calls on the Palestinian leadership to honour their fundamental legal and moral obligations to prevent the perpetration of terrorist attacks aimed at Israeli citizens, to end the relentless incitement in the Palestinian media, and to rearrest convicted terrorists that have been released from prison.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/776

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 August 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 9 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that the acts of piracy committed by the United States naval forces on station in the Arabian Gulf and their searches of vessels carrying goods of a humanitarian nature to Iraq, including goods being imported under the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 and the oil-for-food programme, are still continuing. They are intercepting vessels, detaining them for several days at a time and tampering with their cargoes. Their crews are not allowed to communicate with their authorities or to protest against the actions of the American marines who carry out the searches. On 2 July 2001 United States naval forces halted the vessel MV *Man*, carrying 13,125 tons of refined sugar, searched it and refused to allow it to proceed to an Iraqi port to unload its cargo on the pretext that the sacks of sugar were stowed in such a way as to prevent United States personnel from moving freely between its holds.

These United States forces, which are based in the Arabian Gulf against the wishes of the peoples of the region, are committing unwarranted acts of provocation against vessels carrying civilian merchandise. This requires that you should intervene with the Government of the United States of America with a view to inducing it to instruct its forces to desist from such illegal actions and practices and from obstructing the movement of vessels carrying civilian goods either by intercepting them or by maintaining inspection points. These hostile and illegal actions are impeding the delivery to Iraq of items of a humanitarian nature, thus exacerbating the suffering of the Iraqi people, and are obstructing civilian trade in the Arabian Gulf.

The acts of aggression and piracy committed by the United States naval forces that are based in the Arabian Gulf against the wishes of the peoples of the region and their interceptions of civilian vessels are a manifestation of power politics and pose a serious threat to regional and international peace and security. They are in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the norms of international law and the principles of the freedom of the seas and freedom to engage in trade. I affirm in this connection Iraq's legally established right, in accordance with the principle of State responsibility, to seek compensation for the damage being done to it by these acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-50600 (E) 130801 130801

United Nations A/56/283–S/2001/777

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The recent letter addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires of the Syrian Arab Republic contains a series of distortions and inaccuracies that further illustrate the necessity, as I set forth in my letter dated 6 July 2001 (A/56/161-S/2001/673), of seriously questioning the suitability of the Syrian candidature for a seat on the United Nations Security Council. I will endeavour herein to set the record straight.

The Syrian representative, among others, continues to set forth the untenable position that Israel is occupying Lebanese land in the Shab'a farm lands. Israel's position on this has been articulated numerous times, most explicitly in my letter dated 18 April 2001, and there is no need to do so again. Suffice it to say, the United Nations Security Council, *in resolution 1310 (2000), affirmed* that "as of 16 June 2000 Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978)". The Syrian position is therefore in contradiction not simply with that of Israel, but more importantly, with that of the Council and the Secretary-General as well.

Moreover, the Syrian representative's allegations of Israeli occupation ring hollow in light of the Syrian Arab Republic's continued occupation of Lebanon. His assertion that all peoples are endowed with the right to resist foreign occupation must also presumably extend to the people of Lebanon, an increasing number of whom have called for the withdrawal of Syrian forces. Moreover, his justification for why Syrian forces had entered Lebanon in the first place — the fact that they "preserved the unity of Lebanon's territory and quenched the fires of the civil war" — is an obvious pretence. The Lebanese civil war has long since ended, and yet the unquenchable Syrian desire for hegemony over Lebanon remains.

With regard to Hizbullah, it need hardly be mentioned that this is an organization widely recognized as responsible for scores of terrorist attacks against Israelis and other nationals. Hizbullah is also the primary source of tension and instability along the Israel-Lebanon border and has been the source of numerous acts

* A/56/150.

01-50618 (E) 100801

of violence and terror, including the kidnapping of three Israeli soldiers on 7 October 2000. The Syrian representative, in referring to this terrorist organization as "a Lebanese party", demonstrates his apparent inability to distinguish between politics and terror. The Syrian Arab Republic, after all, supports international terrorism, serves as host to terrorist headquarters and training facilities, and permits transfers of arms from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Hizbullah operatives in the field to pass through Syrian territory. Clearly, from the Syrian perspective, the use of terrorism as a political instrument is a perfectly legitimate practice; politics and terror are merely two sides of the same coin.

It is for these reasons that the Syrian Arab Republic's candidature for Security Council membership must be carefully scrutinized. Prior membership on the Council should not be considered sufficient grounds for future membership. Rather, it is the policies and actions of States, and their contributions to the maintenance of international peace and security, that should be foremost in considering eligibility for membership in such an important body of the United Nations. In this regard, the verdict is rather clear: the Syrian Arab Republic's occupation of Lebanon and its support for Hizbullah have increased the level of violence and tension along the Israel-Lebanon border and are a destabilizing force in the region.

Israel calls on Member States to carefully consider the Syrian Arab Republic's candidature for membership on the Security Council in light of these facts.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 178 of the provisional agenda and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/55/1026–S/2001/778

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I would like to draw your attention to the illegal archaeologic excavations carried out at the archaeologic site of Salamis, in the occupied area of Cyprus, for which the Government of Turkey bears full responsibility, as confirmed by the European Court of Human Rights in its judgement of 10 May 2001, in the Fourth Inter-State Application of the Republic of Cyprus against Turkey (Application No. 25781/94, case of *Cyprus v. Turkey*, Judgement 10.2.2001).

According to the Turkish Cypriot press, recent illegal excavations were carried out between 25 June and 29 July 2001, under the direction of a certain Professor Coskun Ozguner, of the University of Ankara, assisted by 13 Turkish archaeologists from the University of Ankara, and from two universities functioning illegally in the occupied part of Cyprus, namely the so-called Middle East University and Middle East Polytechnic. These recent Turkish illegal excavations brought to light the Baths of Limena, which during the Byzantine era had been damaged and had later collapsed.

The illegal excavations at Salamis first started in August 1999, under the direction of Professor Ozguner with the assistance of Turkish architects and students. The team occupied the dig houses of archaeologic missions that had been excavating in Cyprus before the Turkish invasion of 1974, namely, the Cyprus Department of Antiquities (1952-1974) and the French mission of the University of Lyon (1964-1974). All archaeologic activity at Salamis came to an abrupt end in the summer of 1974, when the Turkish army invaded Cyprus and occupied 37 per cent of its territory, including the archaeologic site of Salamis. The dig house of the Department of Antiquities, where documents and archaeologic materials had been kept, was plundered. The dig house of the French mission, where documents, plans and photographs, as well as archaeologic material had been stored, became inaccessible to its rightful owners.

01-50612 (E) 100801

Regarding the recent excavations and according to the same Turkish Cypriot press report, Professor Ozguner had asked the French University of Lyon to collaborate with him, but he did not receive an answer. It should be noted that the French University of Lyon, despite the reported calls to collaborate with the Turkish team, refused to engage in this illegal exercise.

The Government of Cyprus holds the Government of Turkey and its subordinate local administration in the occupied area of Cyprus responsible for all illegal excavations, which violate all international conventions and recommendations on the issue, and have an adverse and destructive effect on the cultural heritage of the island. Furthermore, these actions run contrary to the lawful interests of the people of Cyprus, as well as previous excavators, both Cypriot and French, and are also ethically unacceptable in the eyes of the entire international scholarly world.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest the above actions, which violate all international conventions and recommendations for the protection of cultural heritage, and hereby call for their cessation.

I would greatly appreciate it if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) George **Kasoulides**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2001/779

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 9 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Madame Megawati Soekarnoputri, has issued presidential decree, No. 96/2001, dated 1 August 2001, amending the previous presidential decree, No. 53/2001, on the establishment of the ad hoc human rights court.

In this regard, article 1 of the new decree has amended article 2 of the prior decree by authorizing the ad hoc human rights courts to investigate and render judicial decisions on cases of gross human rights violations that took place in the districts of Liquica, Dili and Suai, in East Timor, during the months of April and September 1999.

Indonesia is currently in the process of appointing ad hoc judges to preside over those cases at the Central Jakarta Ad Hoc Human Rights Court.

It would therefore be highly appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Makmur **Widodo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-50676 (E) 100801

United Nations A/56/286-S/2001/780

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 August 2001

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to a horrifying Palestinian terrorist attack that occurred today in the heart of Jerusalem.

At approximately 2 p.m. (local time), a Palestinian suicide bomber entered a pizza restaurant in the centre of Jerusalem, at an hour when the restaurant and the surrounding area are crowded with pedestrians, and detonated powerful explosives strapped to his body. The blast destroyed the restaurant, sending shards of glass and other objects into the street. Thus far, 15 people have been reported killed, including 6 infants, and more than 130 people were injured. Of those injured, at least 2 are listed in critical condition and more than 70 remain hospitalized. This is the single most devastating attack since a suicide bomber murdered 21 people outside a nightclub in Tel Aviv less than six weeks ago.

In two other incidents today, an Israeli was shot and killed by a Palestinian sniper near the community of Einav and a 19-year-old woman was killed and three others wounded when their car was fired upon in the Gilboa Hills of northern Israel.

These attacks are merely the latest incidents in the ongoing Palestinian campaign of terrorism, now in its eleventh month, that has been detailed in my letters dated 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-

* A/56/150.

01-50624 (E) 100801

S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/20 1/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The Palestinian Authority, which has released convicted terrorists from jail, has incited its people to violence, and has steadfastly refused to take any actions to control terrorist organizations, is responsible for today's gruesome bombing. Israel takes note of Chairman Yasser Arafat's statement condemning today's attack but it must be emphasized that words alone are insufficient. The Palestinians must bear responsibility for, and take immediate and concerted efforts to stop, the dangerous cycle of terrorism that threatens to spiral out of control and make it ever more difficult to reinvigorate the process of reaching a political settlement to which we must eventually return.

In the aftermath of the Tel Aviv attack on 1 June 2001, Chairman Arafat declared a unilateral ceasefire. Later, he agreed to a formal ceasefire negotiated by the Director of Central Intelligence, George Tenet. Following the entry of the ceasefire into force on 13 June 2001, Israel implemented a policy of restraint, even in the face of ongoing Palestinian aggression. Other steps were taken to ease the conditions of the Palestinian people and facilitate greater freedom of movement of people and goods through the Palestinian territories. No reciprocal actions, however, were undertaken by the Palestinian Authority, specifically, but not limited to, rearresting terrorists that had earlier been released from Palestinian prisons and taking concerted action to prevent terrorist organizations from planning and implementing attacks on Israelis. As a result, there have been over 1,110 Palestinian attacks, and 35 Israelis have been killed, since the Tenet ceasefire went into effect.

Israel reiterates its call on the Palestinian leadership to abide by its obligations to renounce the use of violence and terrorism as a political tool. Israel further calls upon the international community to condemn this attack in unequivocal terms and to make it clear that it regards terrorism as an unacceptable practice, regardless of the circumstances.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/781

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 7 August 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the military component of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).

Lieutenant-General Boonsrang Niumpradit of Thailand, who has served as Force Commander of UNTAET since 19 July 2000, will relinquish his post on 31 August 2001. I wish to inform the Security Council of my intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Winai Phattiyakul of Thailand to the post of Force Commander of UNTAET with effect from 1 September 2001.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-50862 (E) 130801

United Nations S/2001/782

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 13 August 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 August 2001 (S/2001/781) concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Winai Phattiyakul of Thailand to the post of Force Commander of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Alfonso **Valdivieso**
President of the Security Council

01-50869 (E) 130801

United Nations A/ES-10/101–S/2001/783

General Assembly
Security Council

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13 August 2001

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 13 August 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In the late night hours of last Friday, 10 August 2001, scores of Israeli security forces raided and closed down the Orient House along with nine other buildings belonging to Palestinian institutions in and around Occupied East Jerusalem. Israeli security forces physically attacked and arrested the Orient House guards and confiscated important archives belonging to the House, including a number of maps and land ownership documents. Israeli occupying forces also forcefully changed the prevailing situation in the village of Abu Dis in the vicinity of East Jerusalem.

The decision of the Israeli government of Mr. Ariel Sharon to take such a step in regard to the closure of Palestinian institutions, which remain to be closed and occupied, represent a dangerous escalation in the Israeli bloody military campaign being waged against the Palestinian people since last September. It also represents an assault on Palestinian national dignity and Palestinian rights in Jerusalem. Furthermore, this Israeli action denotes a reversal by force of an important part of the agreements reached between the two sides and a flagrant violation of the explicit commitment made in a letter from the Foreign Minister of Israel to the Foreign Minister of Norway dated 11 October 1993, with regard to Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem.

We recall in this regard the international consensus, including relevant Security Council resolutions, that all actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to alter the legal status and the demographic composition of Jerusalem are not only illegal but null and void. We call upon the Security Council to immediately take the necessary action to redress the situation in Occupied East Jerusalem and to halt the continuous deterioration of the situation on the ground.

In addition to the above, Israeli occupying forces continue with their brutal killing of Palestinian civilians. Yesterday, nine-year-old Sabreen Abu Snaineh was shot to death by Israeli gunfire to her head in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron). This latest killing brings the number of Palestinians killed by Israeli occupying forces

01-50956 (E) 140801

since 28 September 2000 to 560. (The names of martyrs including the names mentioned in our letter dated 31 July 2001 are contained in the annex to the present letter.) At the same time, the number of Palestinian civilians injured, many severely and permanently, also continues to rise each day.

Moreover, I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous 60 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 31 July 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742 and A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754).

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 13 August 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Monday, 30 July through Sunday, 13 August 2001)

Monday, 30 July 2001

1. Maher Ahmed Abdallah Jawabrah
2. Abdel Rahman Ishtiwi Mubarak
3. Hikmat Abdel Kareem Abu Al-Habal
4. Mohammed Taye' Kasem Belatyah
5. Munir Mustafa Saleh Belatyah
6. Amin Mohammed Hafez Belatyah

Tuesday, 31 July 2001

1. Jamal Mansour
2. Omar Mansour
3. Jamal Salim
4. Othman Qabani
5. Faheem Ibrahim Dawabshah
6. Mohammed Al-Bishawi
7. Bilal Abdel Munem Khalil Abu Khidr (10 years old)
8. Ashraf Abdel Munem Khalil Abu Khidr (8 years old)
9. Mohammed Asaad Al-Husny
10. Hamoudah Nassri Al-Madhoon

Wednesday, 1 August 2001

Mohammed Badawi Mohammed Al-Sharbati

Thursday, 2 August 2001

Feras Abdel Haq

Sunday, 5 August 2001

1. Amer Hassan Al-Khudairy
2. Mahdi Mohammed Mazeed
3. Ali Ibrahim Al-Joulani

Wednesday, 8 August 2001

Ashraf Subhi Al-Sayed

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* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 560.

Thursday, 9 August 2001

Izz El-Dean Al-Masri

Saturday, 11 August 2001

1. Maher Afanah
2. Mohammed Ramadan Al-Saqa
3. Azhar Saeed Abu Shalouf (2 years old)

Sunday, 12 August 2001

Sabreen Abu Snaineh (9 years old)

United Nations A/55/1027–S/2001/784

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 40 and 41

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 13 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to transmit herewith to you the text of a statement by an official source at the Foreign Ministry of the State of Qatar on 12 August 2001 (see annex), concerning the State of Qatar's condemnation and denouncement of Israel for the seizure of the Orient House and for shutting down Palestinian establishments in East Jerusalem.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40 and 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-50962 (E) 140801

Annex to the letter dated 13 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

The State of Qatar, in its capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, has expressed its condemnation and denunciation of Israel's occupation of Orient House in East Jerusalem and of its use of military aircraft to attack premises belonging to the Palestinian Police. Such acts of provocation are in absolute breach and flagrant violation of all the agreements signed by the Palestinian and Israeli parties, and they bring the peace process to the verge of total collapse.

An official source thus affirmed that Israel must comply with all the covenants and resolutions that embody international legitimacy, called upon the international community to condemn these actions in the strongest terms and urged the United Nations and the Security Council to meet their responsibility to take action to halt iniquitous and unwarranted Israeli practices.

The co-sponsors of the peace process, the United States and the Russian Federation, as well as the European Union must intervene forthwith in order to halt the grievous Israeli violations and outrages to which the Palestinian people is being subjected and must bring pressure to bear on Israel to withdraw its military forces and evacuate Orient House in East Jerusalem.

In concluding his statement, the source stressed that the State of Qatar, as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, would support the Palestinian people in its just struggle to regain its land and the exercise of its legitimate rights in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the Madrid Conference formula as exemplified by the principle of land for peace.

Doha, 12 August 2001